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The People's Press.

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Shall Constitutional Liberty be Supplanted by a Centralized Despotism?

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. LEACH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APRIL 13, 1872.

The House having met for debate as in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. LEACH said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Liberty regulated by law has ever been the pride and glory of the American citizens. It has been the source and cause of its prosperity and happiness. The illustrious founders of our political system, inspired by the sublimest wisdom and loftiest patriotism the world has ever witnessed, established the great fundamental principles of self-government, of civil and religious liberty, equality of rights and protection to all. And, sir, a sacred observance of the Constitution for so many years, and a legitimate exercise of the powers therein granted by the co-ordinate departments of the government, without encroachment of one upon the other, always recognizing with strict justice the rights of the States, and determined opposition to centralization, constitute the well-known causes that have resulted in the marvelous growth, unparalleled prosperity, and surpassing power and greatness of the American people. Thus were the fundamental rights of the individual and the States established by the fathers of the Republic, who wisely distributed the powers of the government between the three co-ordinate departments, and nicely adjusted and limited by proper checks and balances this partition of delegated power for the declared purpose of forming a perfect Union, and securing, maintaining and perpetuating public liberty to their posterity for ever.

Sir, those were the sublime feelings and aspirations that inspired the patriotism and enlarged statesmanship of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; and, in my judgment, had it been always sacredly observed and honestly administered according to its letter and true meaning, in the same spirit of generous conciliation in which it was established, no local nor sectional hostility would ever have been engendered, and no collision have taken place, nor blood been spilled; but, on the other hand, national pride and brotherhood, and the glad signs of prosperity and greatness would have greeted the eye everywhere, and the daily proclamation of millions of free and happy people would have been "Peace on earth and good will to man!" For, sir, all men of any pretense to sense or candor know that ever since the foundation of the Government there has been a large party and portion of the American people represented from time to time in the country's history, and that, too, by able and distinguished men, who believed in the right of a State or States to withdraw from the Union when continued and persistent encroachments upon and violations of the Constitution justified such withdrawal; and while I never believed in this doctrine, nor belonged to that school of politicians who did, yet it is equally well known that the late unfortunate war brought on (after the country had previously passed several threatening crisis) by encroachment and invasion of the Constitution, in connection with sectional policy and local rights, as construed and interpreted by Northern and Southern views and influences respectively; and neither the charge of "traitor" to the Constitution, nor other shallow device of the partisan can longer deceive or mislead the people in regard to this or any other historic fact touching the public affairs of the country. It would, therefore, be well, in my opinion, for the Republican party, who so flippantly denounces my section with treachery, and flagrant violations of the organic law, to remember that they as a party for the last seven years, at least to say nothing of earlier times, have evinced no respect whatever for the Constitution whenever any of its clauses at any time have come in conflict with their unjust and wicked legislation, having for its object the oppression, degredation, impoverishment, and plunder of the South, and the destruction of the liberty and rights of her down-trodden people.

Sir, the history of Government and civilization, whether in ancient or modern times, has no parellel to this oppression and plunder by Republican misrule, both national and State, upon the Southern States of the Union since the war. The vials of Republican wrath have been cruelly poured out upon those States without stint or cessation for seven long years; and in recording the public events of the period the honest historian will have to say that naked usurpation of power, flagrant violations of a written Constitution, and the destruction of liberty, and the local and personal rights of that portion of the Union where the rule and order of things, until nothing more remained than the vestiges of constitutional liberty and States rights. I ask how much longer is this degrading oppression and grinding despotism to continue? Or is there yet meditated by the dominant party a more hopeless ruin and deeper disgrace for my section and the State I in part represent? If so, we may have to bend our necks still lower beneath the galling yoke of a relentless tyranny, but liberty will not die!

Sir, I desire to be respectful to this body, but I must speak plainly and fearlessly in behalf of the State of my birth, and the the people whom I love; whose partiality and generous kindness to me have been so often tested. The South has stood voiceless long enough, and I stand again in defence of my State and section. Must we as a State, be regarded (as Republican speeches here almost daily indicate) as unfit for fraternal association with our fellow-citizens of the Northern States until we have sacrificed our manhood and tarnished our honor by silent and cowardly submission to wrong and oppression, without raising our voices in behalf of right and justice? and cannot we speak of political wickedness and usurpation in high places, or of corruption and extravagance; of the denial of personal rights and liberty to the citizen; of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, whereby innocent men are deprived of their liberty and incarcerated in loathsome dungeons? Cannot a member on this floor, sitting here of right, as one of the council board, of the nation, speak of these well-attested facts, either here or elsewhere, without subjecting himself on every occasion, both here and by the miserable subsidized presses in the country, to the insulting, untrue, and stale appellation of "traitor," "Democrat," Kuklux," "rebel?" And this, too, seven years after hostilities have ceased.

Sir, North Carolina feels that she is still one of the elder daughters of the great American family, and in all the higher and sublimer elements of character the equal of any; because she has a record and a history that she is justly proud of, and that cannot be taken away from her either by her enemies or the ephemeral politicians of the hour. Sir, the first Englishman that ever landed on the soil of the United States, the gallant Sir Walter Raleigh, rested on the shores of North Carolina, on Roanoke Island on the 4th of July, (prophetic coincidence,) 1584, before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth or Jamestown was settled. The first child of English parents born in this country first saw the light on her soil; and it was of her colonists that Governor Burrington as early as 1732, in an official dispatch said:

"The inhabitants of North Carolina always behave insolently to their Governors, and some of them they have imprisoned; and all the Governors that ever were here lived in fear of the rebels (except my self) and dreaded their assemblies and their love of liberty."

The first blood of the colonists ever spilled was poured out, as a rich libation, in defence of liberty in Alamance county, in the district I represent on this floor, on the 7th of May, 1771; and the first declaration of independence of the British yoke (afterwards incorporated almost literally into the National Declaration) was made and proclaimed at Charlotte th 20th of May, 1775.

Such sir, and so full of historic renown and sublime heroism, is the State that I in part represent here, in behalf of whose oppressed people I speak, and in whose name I plead with you, Representatives, to repeal your oppressive and penitive legislation. Let her manage her own affairs subject to the Constitution of the United States, and grant her and her southern sisters, now that the war has ended, all the rights you claim for the other States of this great Republic. Wayward and wilful, perhaps she has been; but honor and virtue still are hers. If her errors have been great, her sufferings and oppression have been greater. Like a stricken mother, with yearning heart, she stands in silent grief over the graves of her illustrious children, whose counsel and wisdom she so much needs in her present dark hour of oppression and degradation. The mementoes of her former glory lie in ruins around her. The majesty of sorrow sits enthroned on her brow. Proud of her statesmen and heroes who sleep beneath her sacred sod, she cherishes in her heart her living children, and loving them with a mother's warm affection she begs them not to forget or forsake her. And while some of these unnatural children are found in the ranks of her enemies reviling and slandering her, and crying "Crucify her," as one of her humblest children, I mean in the future, with even more love and zeal than in the past, to devote my life and energies and whatever talent I may possess to the reestablishment of her rights and liberties and the promotion of her prosperity and happiness.

There never has been as bad a government in the history of the world as the radical governments of the Southern States since the conclusion of hostilities; and yet no reason can be adduced, no justice be longer found, for withholding from the southern people the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of the other sections of the Union. The stale political staple of "Ku Klux," "war," and "rebel," finds not sufficient justification in truth for this continued, persistent oppression; because every man of any character for truth or honesty knows that there has scarcely been a man of any prominence or influence in the South, and I know of not one in my State, who has not exerted that influence in the interests of peace and against disorder and lawlessness, while outrages and violence have at all times been deprecated and denounced by every leading citizen of the State. And while these wicked outrages, whether committed by secret bands of Ku Klux, Union Leagues, Heroes of America, or by desperate individuals, have been reprobated by the great bulk of the good citizes everywhere, and have been unfortunately of too frequent occurrence, yet it cannot be denied, for the fact is patent to the coountry, that more than twice as many crimes and felonies (and some of them scarcely known in my section) are committed in Northern than in Southern States. And yet this false clamor is kept up solely for party effect, and the whole country knows it. This and the continued oppression of the South by unwarranted usurpation of power and intermeddling with the internal affairs of the State, (thus building up a great centralized government;) the imposition of more burdensome taxes upon the people generally, and especially upon the South, than was ever levied by any government on earth; reckless extravagance and wide-spread corruption in every department of the Government—these constitute the leading features and prominent measures of this Administration.

Sir, in corroboration and proof of the general propositions laid down and arguments adduced in these remarks I proceed briefly, but more in detail, to establish what I have said by official documents, figures and facts, and high republican authority. I find from the financial reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I have before me, the startling fact that since the beginning of the fiscal year 1835 up to the end of the present fiscal year, now nearly expired, there will have been levied and collected in taxes out of the people of this nation from the tariff, internal revenue, and other sources of revenue, the enormous sum of $3,200,107,043.-13! In round numbers, say $3,000,000,000. During this period there has been paid on the public debt $612,679,569.26 interest, and less than three hundred (about two hundred and ninety) millions on the principle of the public debt. I have all the figures before me. Thus it will be seen, and I call the attention of the country to the fact, that the Republican party, largely in the majority in both Houses of Congress for the last ten years, has expended since 1865 over two thousand million dollars, exclusive of payment of principal and interest on the public debt, averaging an annual expenditure of $300,000,000.

Sir, it has been truly said by a distinguished Republican, ay, sir, by intelligent men of both parties, that had economy and honesty in office prevailed, and these mighty resources been utilized and properly applied, and all the money collected from the tax-ridden people found its way to the Treasury, there would have been paid on the public debt, instead of $300,-000,000, $1,000,000,000! And yet, sir, we witness the shallow device, to be kept up I suppose until the next Presidential election, of monthly statements of payments on the public debt to deceive the people; as if (over-burdened with the unjust taxation) they did not know the public debt was being reduced, and that if the immense sums wrung from their labor were honestly applied the whole debt would be paid off in a few years.

Sir, it is not the Administration, but the people, that are paying, and that have to pay this debt. They know this; they feel it; and they groan beneath the excessive burdens laid on them to meet it, only a small portion of which (they are beginning to learn) is applied to that purpose. They expect to pay the debt, but they want time; time to develope their industrial resources, improve their farms, beautify their homes, build up the country, regain their prosperity, and educate their children. And they want the time for its ultimate extinction extended, so as not to cripple and embarrass too much the present generation, but to leave a fair proportion to posterity. And hence it is that the people instead of expressing commendation of the administration in this regard, have just cause for condemnation.

Look at the civil service, the exposure of which would require a long speech in itself; but I must stop to say that the immense amount in property expended, the corruption, extravagance, incompetency, bribery, defalcation and plunder in it, as disclosed by investigation and reports of the commission and of committees, appointed, too, in the interest of the Republican party, are perfectly appalling, both here and in New York, and throughout the country. Why, sir, the twelve or fifteen milion swindle of the Tammany "ring" pales before the lurid glare of the $160,000,000 of the Republican "whisky-ring" swindle and defalcation but recently unearthed; and let it be remembered that the former sum is taken from the residents of the wealthiest city in the world, while the latter comes from the pockets of the over-taxed people of this widespread country.

Under authority of an act of Congress professing for its object civil service reform the President appointed a board of commissioners, whose report is before the country, making the astounding disclosure that on account of the imperfections and abuses of this service more than $100,000,-000 of the people's money were annually lost to the country, being an average of one fourth of the entire revenue of the Government. An able committee has been raised in the house on this matter of civil service reform, so vastly important to the American people as taxpayers; and this House is entertained and regaled by a distinguished Republican member of this committee, [Mr. Perry.] in the course of remarks submitted by him, in the following language:

"Considerable individual interest among members appears to be felt in it, but the tendency to legislative action upon it is not vehement."

Thus, sir, are the people of this great country, who bear these merciless burdens trifled with, so that it is coming to be understood that all this talk of civil service reform is a mere sham and pretense to be kept up until after the Presidential election, and then, with other pledges of reform, abandoned. Sir, the Administration, without any further legislation, has the power to check, ay, to cure this cancerous evil of the body-politic, that is eating out the vitals of the country, by the simple process and remedy of the peremptorily dismissing from office, throughout the length and breadth of the country, every man of the many thousands of dishonest, corrupt, profligate, incompetent office-holders with which the land everywhere abound and is infested, and filling their places with men of honesty and capacity, thus elevating, purifying and ennobling, so to speak, the official and moral standard of the nation. Let this be done, and more than one hundred million dollars annually would be saved to the people that is now lost.—Ought a party to be longer retained in power when official reports of its own friends and agents disclose such wasteful extravagance and corruption? Let the country answer.

Another civil rights bill has been introduced in the Senate, and in the House, the provisions of which not only shock the sensibilities of the South, and indeed, fair-minded men of all sections, but also will still more degrade and enslave the white people of my section of the country. It professes to be in the interest of the colored race, and yet the great hulk of them (certainly of North Carolina) would greatly deprecate the passage of such an act as positively injurious to them. And I venture the prediction, that with the exception of the colored politicians, few will be found to favor this outrageous bill, for they want their own churches, schools, public-houses, and places of amusement apart and separate from those of the white race; and this bill, if passed, and practically carried out, would close the public schools, the hotels, and the churches of the Southern country, or admit both races interchangeably to all. There would be no other alternative.

Sir, the country has asked for amnesty. This feeling—the propriety and justice of removing the political disabilities of at least the great bulk of those laboring under them—has found a response and an echo from every portion of the Union. The President recommended it in his annual message; this House has passed bills at least three times removing the disabilities of more than nine tenths of all persons under them. These bills go to the Senate, and there they lie on the table, and seem likely to remain, while strange to say, the most distinguished Republican leaders of that august body, the recognized mouthpiece of the President, who, by a word or even nod, could pass any or all these bills have been up to this time, the avowed, determined opposers of the removal of disabilities. The House of Representatives elected by and fresh from the people, beyond all question represent the will of the people; the Senate, not elected directly by the people, but for a time independent of the people, does not, in my opinion, represent their will or wishes. It has been to me both a high duty and a real pleasure to introduce several bills for the removal of the disabilities of all persons who have requested it, and many others I know whom I thought ought to be relieved, in various parts of North Carolina of both political parties; feeling as the people feel, that disabilities should be removed by classes (if some are long to be excluded, which I regret to believe is determined on by the dominant party) and not by persons on account of their political affiliation. Such discrimination is ungenerous, unjust, unpatriotic, and utterly unworthy the dignity of the American Congress, to say nothing of its gross injustice.

In this connection I beg to allude for a moment to a personal matter, because I have seen gross misrepresentations of myself in some of the subsidized presses of North Carolina. A short time since, in a list of names of diverse persons for the removal of disabilities, I included the name of ex-Governor Vance. This was my right, as well as a duty I owed to a distinguished Carolinian, and friend, and to the people who sent me here. The honorable Speaker, (not now in the chair.) by some misconception, conceived the erroneous idea that Governor Vance had left his seat in the Thirty-Sixth Congress, and therefore belonged to one of the excluded class; but when this error of his was corrected by my colleague and myself, and I took occasion to show that Governor Vance was a strong Union man and remained in Congress, speaking and voting for measures having for their object the perpetuity of the Union, until Congress adjourned; that after his election to the United States Senate the Legislature almost unanimously, asked for the removal of his disabilities; and that Governor Holden and the Judges of the Supreme Court, all Republicans, recommended such removal, the Speaker yielded the point, and accorded me credit for the propriety of my action; and yet the papers alluded to have neither the honesty nor decency to retract or put me right at home.

I trust that Governer Vance's disabilities will be removed, because I have taken the pains to learn the facts, that every man elected to Congress, whether to the Senate or House of Representatives, under disabilities, and of both parties, except Governer Vance, has had them removed; and the objection and obstacle in his way, is, as I have heard, some rhetorical expressions alleged to have been made while Governor, on the hustings, or harangues to the soldiery during the late unfortunate struggle, the truth of which is even doubtful, and which amounted to but little if true. Whatever he did was done at the behest of his native State, in his public capacity, and I know of his many acts of generous kindness to prisoners and Federal officers, and his successful efforts in dividing with those prisoners the scanty rations of the confederate soldiers, and many other acts illustrative of his generous nature. And sir, were even any of those who refused to relieve him from this proscriptive badge, in a condition requiring aid or personal kindness, the instincts of his forgiving nature and impulses of his generous heart would cause at once its bestowal. The State and the country need his eminent talents and his services, and while he may never again be a candidate for office, still, as a fellow-citizen and life-long friend, I ask, in the name of justice, that his disabilities and those of all others be removed.

My limited time will not allow me to speak at any length of the utter failure of the Secretary of the Treasury's syndicate negotiations, and his hope, fast fading, that greedy capitalists will exchange their bonds for new ones, paying a lower rate of interest—a thing hardly probable until the love of money ceases and human nature changes. And it is no matter of surprise that this failure and folly of the Secretary is exciting the ridicule and derision of the country. Nor can I, for want of time, more than allude to the stupid and unfortunate blunder of the Administration on the important and grave question of the Alabama claims. The high commission met in this city, were feasted and *feted* around, and after sitting for weeks, arranged a basis of amicable adjustment of the question involved, and adjourned to meet again in Europe. In the mean time the administration, to the surprise of this country and the utter astonishment of England, has put in a claim for consequential damages, which is promptly repudiated and refused by England and indignantly denounced as an after thought and a Yankee trick never intimated by any one of the high commission that set in this city; so that the alternative of war or an ignominious back-down is left to the United States; and of the two, discretion indicates the latter, as least expensive and embarrassing, and as the wisest and safest course to be adopted; and thus the folly of the Administration in committing this grave blunder must be chronicled to the discredit as well as loss of prestige of the American people.

Sir, having established, as I conceive, the positions taken in the outset of my remarks, asserting the most flagrant usurpation of power by the President and Congress in the oppression of the Southern States, and in the unparalleled extravagance of expenditures, I come now to make good the position taken that the Radical governments and Legislatures of most of the Southern States have been guilty of the greatest oppression, grossest corruption, and most boundless rapacity that any civilized people on the face of the earth were ever cursed with, aided, encouraged, and fortified, I am sorry to have to say, in the most of this nefarious work, by the government of the United States, whose solemn duty it was under the Constitution to protect and preserve the property and liberty of the citizen, instead of assisting to oppress and destroy.

[Mr. Leach then quotes from the New York *Tribune*, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Senator Schurz and Trumbull, and Representative Voorhees, as to the infamous character of the reconstructed governments of the South, which we are compelled to omit.]

Sir, I do know; this Congress knows; every intelligent, thinking man in the country knows, that this question, fraught with such tremendous consequences, that is looming up for solution, cannot be postponed much longer, but must be decided, either for weal or for woe, by the American people. I desire to make one more quotation. It is from the great Burke, whose pervading mind in its mighty sweep seems to have comprehended all forms of government and every phase of society, for, with prophetic vision and wonderful fitness, he has given an illustration of the governments in the South, in the following graphic language:

"We know that a swarm of locusts, although individually despicable, can render a country more desolate than Genghis, Khan or Tamerlane. When God Almighty chose to humble the pride and presumption of Pharaoh he did not effect his purpose with lions or tigers, but he sent locusts, lice, mice, frogs, and everything loathsome and contemptible to pollute and destroy the country."

Sir, in further proof, beyond question of the truth of the foregoing quotations, and of what I have said, I come now to the facts and figures of Radical profligacy and rapacity in the Southern States, digested and condensed as follows:

Virginia.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $31,938,144.59. Debts and liabilities 1st of January, 1872, $45,-480,542.21.

North Carolina.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war—principal, $9,690,-500; interest, $1,261,316; whole amount, $10,951,816. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872, $34,887,467.85.

South Carolina.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $5,040,000. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872, $39,158,-914.47.

Georgia.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal. Debts and liabilities June 1871, $50,637,500.

Florida.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $221,000. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872 $15,763,447.54.

Tennessee.—Debts at the close of the war, $20,105,606.66. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872, $45,688,263.46.

Arkansas.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $4,036,952.87. Debts and liabilities January 1st 1872, $19,761,-265.62.

Louisiana.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $10,099,074.34. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872, $50,540,-346.91.

Texas.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war nominal. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $20,361,010.61.

Alabama.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $5,939,658.87. Debts and liabilities January 1st, 1872, $38,332,-967.34.

Thus it will be seen that the Republican Legislatures involved the ten States enumerated in the enormous aggregate debt of more than two hundred and eighty-four million dollars. And yet no public work has been constructed on account of these vast expenditures, so far as I know, and certainly none in North Carolina, except a large amount of money expended upon the State penitentiary, and even in this the Republican party (as shown by the report of an investigating committee of the last General Assembly) has practiced upon this State the grossest fraud and imposition; so that the greater part of the proceeds of the public robbery has passed into the hands of the plunderers of the States respectively.

Sir, the greatest oppression upon the people of my State at this time (financially) is the present odious system of collecting internal revenue taxes on tobacco and liquors. Under the present law the men of limited means are deprived of the privilege granted to the mammoth distilleries and "whisky rings" of the North. I have felt it my duty to endeavor to remedy this evil and injustice, by the introduction of a bill, allowing persons of small means, without incurring heavy expenses before begining to make whisky; and repealed in the bill all taxes on brandy, and cut it down on whisky to fifty cents a gallon. This is a matter of great importance to the people of my State. The enormous tax on tobacco is most unjust. I have endeavored, in co-operation with friends, to get it reduced to a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound, and the indications are that this reduction, or at least a reduction to twenty cents uniform tax, will pass. I am fully satisfied that by such reduction on whisky and tobacco the Government would realize a larger revenue than at the present exorbitant rates. It is a matter of surprise that the Administration should have blundered on so many inefficient and dishonest officials in the internal revenue service; and just cause of general complaint is found in the oppression, as well as the dishonesty of collectors, assessors, and their numerous subordinates. To say nothing of the illegal exactions and tyranny of most of the assessors in my State, I have before me an executive document from Secretary Boutwell, showing that up to December, 1870, the defalcations of collectors in North Carolina was $480,305,16, of which amount one John Crane, ex-collector of the district I represent, is a defaulter in the sum of $174,661.34. And of the many millions they collected from the people that this document exhibits, some of the defalcations run up as high as $731,000. And on investigation it will be found the bondsmen of most of those villainous defaulters are men of straw. And thus the people's money goes.

Look, sir, at the outrageous misrule and tyrannous abuse of the sacred rights of the people by many of the Governors of the Southern States, who, with few exceptions, owe their preferment to office, not to the power of the ballot, but to the force of the bayonet; and most of whom, although poor when inaugurated, have grown rich, and have been the leaders, in the States of which they were the Executives, in oppression, extortion and plunder.

Sir, I propose to pass them in review before the people. Here comes Holden of North Carolina, who was impeached and deposed from office for high crimes, and by the votes of a number of Senators of his own, as well as those of the Democratic party. Next is Scott of South Carolina, impeached by his own party, but by fraud and bribery avoided conviction. Next comes, and rapidly passes toward Canada, that arch villain Bullock of Georgia, who, to escape impeachment and certain conviction for his peculations and enormous frauds upon her people, fled from the State he had so mercilessly plundered. Next Reed, of Florida, impeached by the Legislature; the man who has time and again refused to deliver, on requisition of the present Governor of my State, into the hands of justice, that prince of scoundrels, the notorious Littlefield, who has swindled North Carolina out of millions of dollars. Next, Clayton, of Arkansas, now United States Senator, who is under grave charges of election frauds. Then comes Warmouth, of Louisiana, regarded by both parties as being a political trickster, and openly charged by the friends of the Administration—though a strong Republican as being a consummate rascal. Lastly, Davis of Texas, who is under indictment for fraudulent conduct in the last election and for issuing fraudulent certificates of election. Sir, when and where before in the history of Governments, were a civilized people ever subject to such oppression and plunder, or cursed with such rulers? You will search history in vain for a parallel.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken for my constituents, and in defense and in behalf of my State; as I think an independent Representative ought to speak. I have spoken the truth. I submit what I have said to the calm judgment and decision of the people of North Carolina; a people who are familiar with my political antecedents and record for many years past; whom I have endeavored to serve with fidelity, and whose prosperity and happiness I have ever sought to promote. And I trust that North Carolina, notwithstanding she has been grievously wronged and oppressed, will cease to repine over the past, hush the voice of faction, unite the true men of all parties, in rebuking and displacing from power, those who have been swift to vilify degrade and oppress her; and, catching inspiration from her past history and glory, rise in her might and majesty, and with united efforts restore and re-establish her former greatness and prosperity. This can be done by that silent but potent weapon, the ballot:

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God!"

GENERAL NEWS.

A witness of a recent shooting affray in Memphis, Tenn., utterly refused to testify in the case, and was committed to jail for contempt of court. His testimony had once, when at college been the means of hanging a young friend unjustly. Kneeling beside the dishonored corpse of his room mate he "took a solemn oath never again to testify in any case where his testimony migh possibly cause the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted upon any person." Rather than break this oath he will remain in jail for life.

A VERITABLE PEST.—JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—In this and the adjoining counties bordering on the Pearl river, insects, commonly known as buffalo gnats, have attacked horses and mules so severely that many hundreds have died within the past few days. There is great apprehension on the part of farmers, many of whom have no teams with which to cultivate their crops.

The late General Ewell, of the Confederate army, owned three thousand nine hundred acres of land in Maury county, Tennessee, one thousand, two hundred of which were under cultivation. He had one thousand two hundred sheep, Southdowns, Cotswolds, and half-bloods, and four hundred head of cattle. He worked a dairy with fifty cows, averaging each a pound of butter per day.

Col. B. G. Lockett, the famous planter of Albany, (Ga.,) raises three thousand bales of cotton per annum, employs three hundred and fifty men, including mechanics and other attaches; works two hundred and forty-eight horses and mules, and cultivates thirty-five acres to the hand in cotton and corn.

It is stated that there are in the United States two hundred and sixty-one soldiers who lost both eyes, one hundred and eighteen who lost both legs, eleven who lost both feet, five who lost both hands, thirty-five who lost both arms, and sixteen who lost an arm a leg.

We learn that many cattle are perishing in Southwest Virginia for want of food.—The unprecedentedly long and severe winter has consumed the forage, and left nothing to carry the stock until grass.

The late frosts have damaged the grape crops of California one fifth or sixth.—Peaches, figs, apricots, almonds, nectarines and English walnuts are also damaged in some localities.

The Russian conscription for the present year takes but six persons in each one thousand for the ranks of the army.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1872.

STATE
Conservative-Democratic Ticket,

FOR GOVERNOR
AGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,
Of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR TREASURER
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS
JOSEPH H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Seventh Congressional District, will meet at Wilkesboro, on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1872.

By order of the Committee.

R. F. ARMFIELD, Chairman.

The State Nominations.

The Conservative Democratic State ticket nominated at the Greensboro Convention, meets with approval everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of the State, among the Conservative Democratic party. Not a single objection has been raised thereto by the Conservative State press,—unbounded enthusiasm prevails among the people, and we predict a glorious victory in August. Let every man go to work in good earnest from this day until the day of election, and then *all* go to the polls and make one more united effort to save the State from the spoilsmen. Let every man do his whole duty and a glorious victory will crown our efforts.

Let us briefly introduce the candidates to our readers. We glean from the Wilmington *Journal*:

In Judge MERRIMON we have a candidate for Governor worthy of the party and the great crisis in our State affairs. Of large liberal views, of great intelligence, of unblemished character, a firm and true man, he has shown a devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty during the progress of the Pearson-Holden-Kirke war, as unusual as it was patriotic and bold.

Major JOHN HUGHES, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is well known to the people of our State. He is an accomplished gentleman, an able lawyer and fine speaker. He will make friends from the mountains to the seaboard, and we predict for him a brilliant and successful canvass.

Judge SHIPP has already been before the people of North Carolina, and received their endorsement. He has proved himself an able, faithful and zealous official, and his re-nomination, by acclamation, was a proper tribute for his past services and present worth.

Mr. WOMACK is one of the most popular men in middle North Carolina. He represented Chatham in the last House of Representatives, and has been rewarded for the zeal, good sense and devotion to duty then exhibited.

Major JOHN W. GRAHAM has so identified himself with the questions of finance, and has made the resources and debt of North Carolina such a study during his useful career as a Senator from Orange, that his nomination for Treasurer will be regarded throughout the State as very proper, and his election as peculiarly fortunate for the State. Major GRAHAM is a young gentleman of thorough education, of untiring industry, and a close student of all subjects pertaining to the duties of the office for which he has been nominated.

It is unnecessary for us to introduce General COLLETT LEAVENTHORPE to our readers. He has written his record upon the history of North Carolina by his invaluable services in her behalf. Educated as an officer of the English army, he has been long a citizen of this State. He is justly one of the most popular men in Western North Carolina.

Dr. N. MENDENHALL is a very highly accomplished scholar. He has been many years engaged in teaching and civil engineering, and has made much reputation in both capacities. Last Summer he was a candidate for Convention in Guilford, and won laurels over his competitor, Judge DICK, and carried the county handsomely.

Mr. J. H. SEPARK is a worthy and intelligent mechanic of Raleigh. Respected among his neighbors, successful in his business, a thorough and practical man, he will not only make an efficient officer, but is a worthy representative of a class of men, upon whom more than all others the future welfare of the State depends.

The Reception of the Cincinnati Ticket.

It appears that the Liberal Reform ticket for President and Vice President, recently agreed upon in Cincinnati, is generally well received. There are a few exceptions, perhaps, disappointed politicians and others who are disposed to await the decision of the Democratic Convention, to come off shortly, before they give in their adhesion.

The vote, platform, &c., will be found elsewhere in this paper. Hon. Horace Greely, of New York, the nominee for President, and Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the nominee for Vice President, have both accepted, and stand upon the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention.

The Convention was large in numbers and marked for its respectability, and the best results for the country may be hoped for from its deliberations. If the National Democratic Convention will endorse the Greely and Brown ticket, the defeat of Grant's military government is certain, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

An old colored man in Halifax county, Ephraim by name, is said to be in his 112th year and is in fine health mentally and physically.

Conservative-Democratic State Convention.

This State Convention, which assembled in Greensboro, on the 1st inst., and remained in session two days, is said to have been the largest assemblage ever convened in North Carolina. 86 counties were represented; five only being unrepresented. Over 1000 delegates were present, and nearly as many spectators. We glean from the *Patriot*:

Hon. A. S. Merrimon was nominated on the first ballot for Governor.

Whole number of votes cast 108—Merrimon 70, Leach 26, Barringer 12.

On motion, A. S. Merrimon was nominated unanimously.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

1st. Major John Hughes, Craven.
2d. Major John W. Dunham, Wilson.
3d. Col. Wm. A. Allen, Duplin.
4th. Col. E. B. Withers, Caswell.
5th. Col. John A. Gilmer, Guilford.

Major John W. Hughes declared the nominee of this Convention for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

TREASURY NOMINATIONS.

1st. Kemp P. Battle, Wake.
2d. Major John W. Graham, Orange.
3d. Dr. J. M. Worth, Randolph.

On motion, Major Jno. W. Graham's nomination was made unanimous.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Major Wm. M. Shipp nominated by acclamation for the office of Attorney General.

Secretary of State Nominations.—Capt. William M. Brigg, of Burke; Dr. C. Cook, Jno. A. Womack, Nick Williams, Robt. M. Furman.

No election on first ballot—107 votes cast, Womack, 24; Harmon, 28; Syme, 23; Williams, 27.

2d ballot 105, Syme, 22; Williams, 37; Furman, 26; Womack, 37.

3d ballot Mr. Syms' name was withdrawn at his own request. Williams, Furman, Womack, Cook, Brigg.

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Womack, was made unanimous for the office of Secretary of State.

Auditor of State Nominations.—Gen. C. Leventhrope, of Caldwell; 2d, Capt. John M. Tate, of Burke; 3d, Thomas Nicholson, Iredell; 4th, Capt. W. H. Crawford, Rowan.

Nomination of Col. Leventhrope was made unanimous by the Convention.

Public Institution Nominations.—1st. O. W. Kerr, Randolph; 2d. Rev. John S. Long, Beaufort; 3d. Rev. M. B. Cobb, Cleveland; 4th. Dr. Nereus Mendenhall.

An animated discussion took place on ability of Gen. Hill, which resulted in the withdrawal of his nomination.

Maj. McLean withdrew for the same reason.

On motion, the nomination of Dr. Nereus Mendenhall was made unanimous.

Superintendent of Public Works.—J. H. Seapark, of Wake.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous

The following is the list of members of the State Executive Committee selected by the Convention:

D. M. Barringer, C. M. Busbee, J. L. DeCarteret, R. B. Haygood, C. P. Meyers, W. H. Jones, J. J. Davis, J. J. Litchford, Gen. W. R. Cox.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the respective Congressinnal Dist. Executive Committees.

Congressional Districts.—1st. W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank; Jas. Cherry of Bertie; Major Jossa Yates, of Hertford; F. B. Saterwhite of Pitt.

2d. Col. W. Clark, of Halifax; Henry Bryant, of Craven; Fred Phillips, of Edgecomb; Lot W. Humphrey, of Wayne.

3d. Jas. A. Englehard, New Hanover; T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland; J. G. Scott, of Onslow; A. A. McKoy, Sampson.

4th. H. B. London, of Chatham; Thomas Webb, of Orange; Claude H. Saunders, of Johnson; Col. J. S. Ames, Granville.

5th. D. W. Courts, of Rockingham; J. I. Scales, of Guilford; M. Robbine, of Randolph; John N. Staples, of Guilford.

6th. J. E. Brown of Mecklenburg; Jno. J. Steele, of Richmond; W. A. Graham of Lincoln; J. H. Walseap, of Union.

7th. Jno. Henderson, of Rowan; Z. B. Tucker, of Iredell; W. H. H. Coles, of Wilkes; Joseph Forbes, of Ashe.

8th. David Coleman, of Buncombe; A. C. Avery, of Burke; N. P. Welch of Haywood; G. M. Whiteside, of Rutherford.

Resolutions and Platform.

The Conservative-Democratic party of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare:

That all experience proves that, in free government, those to whom power has been delegated, are prone to enlarge its sphere, and by usurpation and abuse, encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizens.

The present condition of our country demands an union of all parties by whatever name hertofore designated, to avert perils greater than any with which our government has been menaced since its organization.

Constitutional Government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government and bayonet law substituted in their stead.

Immense sums, not needed for any legitimate purpose, are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation, vexatious in the extreme, and as unequal as the ingenuity of the maker could fashion it, imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagance and waste by government officials, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole government into an immense machine by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit.

This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonished the country, and which will, if not soon checkcked, demoralize the people.

The Administration at Washington, not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct, encourages extravagance, peculation and corruption.

In order that the patriotic men of the North may not be aided in their efforts to reform the Administration, by the Southern States, a large number of the men of most experience in those States are disfranchised and prohibited from taking efficient part in the management of political affairs.

In addition to this, and to keep those States under the control of mere retainers and instruments of the central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrrannical laws have been passed and large bodies of troops distributed to overawe the citizens and prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box,

1. *Resolved*, Therefore, that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all patriots, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore constitutional government, an equal and moderate system of taxation, economy in expenditures, honesty among the officials, and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

2. *Resolved*, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco is unequal, vexatious and tyrannical, ought forthwith to be abolished, and thus, by its extinction, relieve the country from the curse of a numerous horde of officers, whose conspiracies and frauds demoralize the public mind, and who are harrassing and plundering the people, and by their extortions fattening on the earnings of a helpless, impoverished and oppressed community.

3. *Resolved*, That the late Radical Convention of this State, by recommending J. C. Abbott to a seat in the Senate of the United States, though he did not receive one-third of the votes cast, manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people of the State, a contempt of the Constitution of the United States, and a plain act of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and a preference for the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails, and the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

4. *Resolved*, That their endorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the Constitution and laws of the State, squandering its funds, and illegal arrests of its citizens, is well calculated to alarm our people with the dread that in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is again to be oppressed with military arrests, penitentiary and railroad swindles, and general waste, profligacy, fraud and corruption.

5. *Resolved*, That the general tendency, both at Washington, and in our own State, of radical action, is entirely in the interest of monopolists and the wealthy classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countryman; and that instead of such conduct, it is the duty of the government to aid, elevate and dignify the laborer, to whose efforts, mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

6. *Resolved*, That education, and enlightened public virtue are indispensably essential in a government of and for the people; and we insist that a fair and just proportion of the public lands or the proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of the Union, shall be given to them for the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of race or color, instead of being granted by Congress as they have heretofore been under the most corrupting influences and in vast quantities to overpowering railroad corporations and other monopolists of accumulated wealth so dangerous to the rights and liberty, the labor and welfare of the people.

7. *Resolved*, That while we accept and faithfully abide by the Constitution of the United States as it is with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the law thus conferring equal civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of the federal republic, we oppose and denounce that latitudinous construction which makes the discretion of Congress or the President superior to the Constitution, and under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizens and dwarfs the States themselves into mere provinces or corporations under the control of a central government with no rights "reserved" to them or the people, except such only as that central government may confer.

8. *Resolved*, That we desire a real and not merely a pretended civil service reform, and that we believe the "one term principle," for the Presidency would greatly tend to produce that desireable result.

9. *Resolved*, That the patronage of the government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections, and that the elective franchise should be free and untrammelled.

10. *Resolved*, That the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the last Legislature will, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State, and we unhesitatingly recommend their support to all citizens without distinction of party.

11. *Resolved*, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government, engender violence, combines against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discountenanced by all good citizens.

12. *Resolved*, That as an independent press is the palladium to American liberty, the Democratic press of the State, for their able, manly and persistent defence of constitutional and civil liberty, deserve, and are horeby tendered the grateful acknowledgements, and hearty thanks of the people of this State.

About four miles from Roxboro, in front of Paine's old Tavern, stands an old White Oak that is twenty-seven feet in circumference, and against this old oak Cornwallis' men stacked their guns when marching from Milton on the old Oxford road.—So says the Hillsboro *Recorder*.

Stephen Lowrey recently visited the house of Mr. Henry McCullum in Robeson county and stole a watch, but afterwards returned it at the earnest solicitations of Mrs. McC. He carried off a gun. So says the *Wil. Star*.

Joseph Price, a lad of about 17 years of age, and a son of the late Alfred L. Price, of Wilmington, was accidentally drowned Friday evening about dark, in the river opposite that city.

The county of Rockingham, N. C., has lost one of its noblest citizens. Rawley Galloway, Esq., departed this life at Valleyfield, the place of his residence, on the 16th inst., in the 62nd year of his age.

A very destructive fire occurred in Plymouth on Monday morning. Six stores, with most of their contents, were burned. Half of the loss covered by insurance.—*Raleigh News.*

A fire in Charlotte on Monday night destroyed the workshop of R. Grimes, together with a large amount of lumber and nearly all of his tools.

Six box cars were thrown off the track on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad between Pleasant Hill and Balfield on April 23. Cause, breaking of a rail.

Gideon A Green was convicted, at the last term of Union Superior Court, of horse stealing and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary,

The farmers of Stanly county are suffering heavy loss from murrain among the cattle.

Ex-Gov. W. W. Holden and family arrived in Raleigh April 30th.

The commencement at Trinity College takes place on the 13th of June.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Governor of St. Louis, in a brief speech showing the importance of the Convention, which was the largest in number of delegates and truest representatives of public sentiment that ever assembled;—that sentiment which ever does and always shall rule the country.

He then nominated for temporary Chairman, Judge Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, which was carried unanimously.

Judge Mathews thanked the Convention for the honors conferred, and remarked that the time had come when it was the voice of a large and influential portion of the people that they no longer be "*dogs to wear the collar of party.*" The war had ended and peace had come. So ought to end the military rule. Every thing that keeps alive and fans the embers of the dying issues, ought to be a dead past. It is said, "Let us have peace!" but we have not had peace. He referred to the condition of the South, where the government was used, not for the people, but corruptly to enrich the few, who find in office only the means of personal aggrandizement. He charged corruption in the National Government from head to foot, and he with other Republicans, felt that they could no longer afford partnership in such wrongs.

After a few preliminary arrangements, relating to the election of delegates to the Convention by the various State delegations, Carl Schurz made a few remarks, after which the Convention adjourned till Thursday.

The meeting of the various delegations were exciting and interesting, but all seemed bent on organizing for Thursday.

The Convention assembled on Thursday and we notice from this State, on the committee on platforms, Mr. Hanes; Mason on Organization, and Meninger on Rules.

Carl Schurz was chosen Chairman by acclamation, and one Vice President from each State represented. Mr. Helper was chosen from this State.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Schurz made a telling speech, congratulating the body of men assembled, and urging them to select good and true men for office.

The following address was presented by the

COMMITTEE ON THE PLATFORM:

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and liberties of citizens. The President of the United States openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interests. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered, with tyrranical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded, with influential and lucrative offices, men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, claiming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them to their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with organic law instead of appealing to the better instincts of the latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensable for the successful administration of their local affairs and would tend to a more patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party—once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation—by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

THE PLATFORM.

Horace White, from the committee on platform, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the committee:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essentiel to a just Government—

First. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in all its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of persons under the protection of the *habeas corpus*.—We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed, and is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and brands a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour. That honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that a public station shall become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

Sixth. We demand Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst, honest though irreconcileable differences of opinion with regard to respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite, and cordially welcome, the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,
Chairman of the Committe on Resolutions.

G. P. THURSTON, Secretary.

A voice. Three cheers for the second declaration of independence.

Great cries of question, overwhelming the few who tried to get the floor to speak.

The Chair put the question, and

THE REPORT WAS ADOPTED,

with loud and continued cheering.

The Chair announced that that the vote was unanimous.

The Convention now proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The following ballots show the result.

1st ballot—Adams, 203; Greeley, 247; Brown, 98; Trumbull, 108; Curtin, 72; Davis, 92½; Chase, 2½; Sumner, 1. Gratz Brown withdrew in favor of Greeley.

2d ballot—Adams, 249; Trumbull, 145; Davis, 81; Greeley, 238; Chase 1. No choice.

3d ballot—Adams, 264; Greeley, 258; Trumbull, 146; Davis, 44.

4th ballot—Adams, 279; Greeley, 250; Trumbull, 137; Davis, 41.

5th ballot—Adams, 303; Greeley, 258; Trumbull, 91; Davis 30; Chase, 24.

On the 6th ballot, the Illinois Chairman announced 27 for Adams; (Cheers;) 14 for Greeley, and 1 for Trumbull. The Chair declared the result as follows: Adams, 324; Greeley, 335; Trumbull, 19; Davis, 6; Chase, 32; Palmer 1. Before the vote was formally announced Minnesota changed 9, from Trumbull to Greeley. Various States changed votes, but the scene of such confusion and noise made it impossible for the reporters to hear who was really nominated. McClure changed Pennsylvania to 50 for Greeley, and 6 for Davis. (Great cheers.) Indiana changed 27 for Adams—a stampede of changes to Greeley here occurred, but the noise and confusion rendered it impossible to hear the details. Illinois changes solid to Greeley, except one delegate who inserted his vote for Trumbull.

6th ballot—Adams, 187; Greeley, 482.

For Vice President—Gratz Brown was nominated on the second ballot. The following is the result: Brown, 435; Julian 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 2; Palmer, 8.

Convention adjourned sine die.

Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

CINCINNATTI, May 3.—The following was received from Mr. Greeley after he had been informed of his nomination;

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

To Whitelaw Reid:

Please tender my grateful acknowledgements to the members of the Convention for the generous confidence they have shown me, and I assure them I shall endeavor to deserve it.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter stating that it has come to his knowledge that large sums are due to the United States fron distillers on account of unpaid taxes, which accrued prior to, and during the year ending April 30, 1872. Collectors are therefore directed to make immediate demand upon all persons in arrears for taxes, and to leave no means untried to enforce a speedy payment of the amount so due the Government. All previous orders staying the collection of such taxes are revoked.—*Washington Patriot.*

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—There has been a revolt in Spain against the government of King Amadeus and in favor of the Carlists. If the Spaniards who oppose a monarchy and favor a Republic, join in the movements, King Amadeus may lose his crown and his life.

A large number of Belgian coal miners have been in communication with the Virginia Board of Immigration in regard to settling in that State.

The Presidential Nominees.

HORACE GREELEY was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, on the 3d of Febuary, 1811. In his youth he was remarkable for his fondness for books. He is said to have been irrepressibly curious about all sorts of things, but his earlier days were spent in cultivating cabbages, potatoes and corn.

At the age of fifteen, he entered the printing office of the East Poultney (Vt.) *Northern Spectator*, to learn the printing business. In that establishment he showed his aptitude and industry by soon becoming the best printer in the office and giving sometimes valuable assistance in editing the paper.

Some years thereafter he turned up in New York city, where he worked as journeyman printer in several offices, until he embarked in business for himself, and established the *New Yorker*, a literary and political paper.

For some time he was actively employed not only in editing the *New Yorker*, but in contributing for several Whig papers; and in 1814, April 10, he commenced the *Daily Tribune*, which has grown steadily until now it has reached the condition of the first newspaper of the country, familiar to people in all parts of the Union. At the time of the commencement of the *Tribune*, he had established his reputation as a practiced and forcible newspaper writer and an unrivalled collator of political facts and statistics.

In 1848 he was elected to fill a vacancy in a seat in Congress from the city of New York, which expired in 1849, March 4.

His course since the war has very much commended him to the southern people. At the moment of the termination of the war of blood, he proposed an end to the war of sectional prejudice and hate by general amnesty.

No man has poured out such bitter and scathing invective upon the carpet-baggers who have plundered the South, as Mr. GREELEY has.

Soon after Gen. GRANT came into power, Mr. GREELEY set about reforming the civil service, hunting up abuses and misappropriations of money, and brought to the attention of the Administration many delinquencies and outrages. But there was no apparent disposition to listen to his suggestions. The first open rupture he had with the Administration was with regard to the suggested changes in the New York custom-house. From that time the breach was widened, until there came the union of a few Republican leaders, with Mr. GREELEY at the head, for the purpose of opposing GRANT'S re-election. It was but a little stream at first, but it grew to a great river, and the party thus begun has placed its ticket in the field with Mr. GREELEY at the head of it. He certainly has been the Promethian spark that gave it life, and by his persistent and bold policy, it has been brought to its present condition, so gravely threatening GRANT with defeat, and promising the establishment of a better Government for the Union.

B. GRATZ BROWN, who is named for Vice-President on the Liberal ticket, was born in Lexington, Ky., was educated at Yale College, and moved to Missouri in 1850. He qualified as a lawyer, was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and was re-elected for a number of years.

Mr. BROWN took no active part in politics since the war, until he entered the field against the proscriptive State Constitution and the oppressions of the local Government. He and CARL SHURZ organized the Liberal party of Missouri, which demanded a new order of things and the removal of all political proscription from the law. Over-powered in a packed convention, the Liberals raised their standard with their own candidates and gained a signal victory, relieving the people from their oppressions and establishing freedom and equality in the State.

Our readers are familiar with the easy transition of this Liberal movement in Missouri to that of the Liberal national movement. General GRANT, who undertook to put down what he considered rebellion in the Republican party, wrote letters to Missouri denouncing the Liberalists, and calling upon Republicans to put down their insurrection. Inevitably this forced upon the Liberals a rupture with the Federal Administration, and they were soon ripe for the Liberal and Opposition movement which was set on foot mainly by Mr. GREELEY.

The two waves of opposition, with their powerful impulse, met at Cincinnati, and the two prominent men who gave them a start seemed to ride upon them until they were merged into one, and were selected as the nominees under whose auspices the cause was to be carried onward with every promise of a brilliant victory.

Governor BROWN—for he was elected Governor at the time of the Missouri Liberal movement—is a gentleman of very decided ability.

We are indebted for the above biographical sketches to the Richmond *Dispatch*.

STATE ITEMS.

Captain F. M. Wishart, a prominent citizen of Robeson county, was killed by the Lowery outlaws yesterday. This is one of the most brutal and cowardly murders ever committed by the band. Wishart having been decoyed to one of their haunts, on the pretense that they wished to make terms of surrender, and that he would not be harmed.

A man named Best, while on the cars near Statesville, on Wednesday, was standing on the steps leaning over looking at some one in the rear, when the cars passed over a cattle guard, a rail stsiking him on the head, and throwing him from the train. His collar bone was broken and his head badly bruised.

The Tarboro *Enquirer* says: State *vs.* Jas. Jordon, arrested for murder, was concluded on Friday of last week. The State was represented by Colonel Martin, and the defendent by Messrs. Wallace and Hines. Jordon was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years at hard labor in the State Prison.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says: We learn from Mr. E. M. Anderholt, of Gaston, that the wife of Sam Mooney, (col.) dropped dead at the dinner table on Saturday last. Her sister came over to attend the funeral and dropped dead on the next night in the same house.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Sunday School Convention of the N. C. Conference will hold its annual session in Salisbury, May 9th, in the M. E. Church. The business session of this body will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th inst.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Baptist Convention for the Southern States will assemble in Raleigh on the 9th inst., and hold several days. This is the general convention of the Baptist Church throughout the South, and many ministers and men of the first talent in our country will be present.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina will meet in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the last Wednesday (the 29th day of May, 1872.

The Raleigh *News* says: Gov. Caldwell, on Saturday, pardoned John Hairston, Philip Hairston and Buck Hairston, (colored), convicted at the Spring term, 1870, af Davie Superior Court, of larceny, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Wm. Wren, a young man of Leakaville, committed suicide on the 23d by discharging a double barrel shot gun loaded with a musket ball, through his heart. He had been discarded by a young lady to whom he had paid his addresses.

A negro child, recently born in Northampton county, had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOV. VANCE'S LECTURE.—We had the pleasure of hearing Gov. Vance's lecture, for the benefit of the Salem Literary Society, at the Court House, on Saturday evening last. There was a large and intelligent audience present.

His subject was "The Boy," who received justice at the hands of the eloquent speaker. His *biography* was well given, full of mischievous and mirth-provoking remarks. The "first breeches" was a rich episode in the lecture, as well as the "first sweet-heart."

The closing portion of the address was composed of good, sound advice in the education of a boy, such only as an experienced parent can give. The speaker evidently does not believe in the old saying, "spare the rod and spoil the child,"—but rather advises to rule and govern by kindness, than harsh measures. Allusion was also made to the lamentable condition of the South, with eloquent appeals to the young men to strive to support and maintain the liberties for which their forefathers contended, even though impoverished thereby,—ever bearing in mind that "Rome's liberties were cradled in the shepherd's cot, and died in the palaces of the Cæsars."

The accomplished lecturer's points were generally eloquently given, and the audience frequently broke into spontaneous bursts of applause. The thanks of this community are certainly due Hon. Z. B. Vance for the rich literary treat given them. May the Salem Literary Society be as successful in the future in the selection of lecturers as they were on this occasion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Sunday School at Shady Mount celebrated its Anniversary on Sunday, April 27th.—The day was very pleasant, and the large number of persons in attendance testified to the interest felt in this laudable undertaking.

The exercises, which were conducted in the open air, during the morning as well as the afternoon, consisted in recitations by the scholars, interspersed with the singing of Sunday School songs, by the whole school. It was a very interesting occasion, demonstrating how much may be accomplished, even under unfavorable circumstances. The school was commenced twelve months ago,—literally in the woods, and without books, or means,—but with souls fully alive to the importance of the great work.

The scholars acquitted themselves very creditably, both in singing and speaking, and to judge by their happy, eager faces, they certainly entered fully into the spirit of the celebration.

Perhaps the most touching incident of the day was the presentation of a picture, prefaced by appropriate remarks, to Br. Hopkins, by two little bright eyed girls, in the name of all the scholars, as a tangible evidence of their high appreciation of his services as Superintendent.

After the exercises were over, Rev. R. P. Lineback of Salem, addressed the audience and school on the importance of personal effort in the work of salvation; and Rev. Mr. Cole, Pastor of the M. E. church at Winston, in a very forcible manner, urged upon the friends and parents the duty and importance of lending all possible aid and encouragement to every S. School effort, and closed his remarks with a stirring appeal to the scholars.

The school numbers 40 scholars, and for twelve months has missed but one Sunday. We are sure teachers, officers and Superintendent have every reason to feel highly gratified with the fruits of their labors, and we trust Shady Mount may be privileged to enjoy many such occasions.

COMMUNICATED.

☞ We regret that we have not room for the full proceedings of the late State Convention. During the intervals of business, the Convention was entertained by speeches from the following gentlemen, whose reputation will give the reader some idea of the respectability and character of the convention: Messrs. Barringer, Kerr, Vance, Leach, Merrimon, Hughes, Fuller, Steele, McKoy, Davidson, Busbee, Jarvis, Coningland, Gen. Cary and others.

GEN. CARY.—This distinguished Temperance lecturer drew a large and respectable audience from Winston, Salem, and vicinity, in the Methodist church at Winston, on Friday evening last. His address, of some two hours' duration, was eloquent, full of sound reasoning and truth, and every body present was well pleased with the General's effort.

SALEM TOWN ELECTION.—On Monday the following municipal officers were elected:

Mayor.—A. Fogle.

Commissioners.—H. W. Fries, John D. Siewers, Dr. T. F. Keehln, John L. Nissen, H. L. Shore, C. S. Hauser, J. L. Belo.

Winston Town Election.—The following persons were elected as municipal officers in the town of Winston, on Monday:

Mayor.—T. T. Best.

Commissioners.—H. A. Holder, Calvin Miller, N. W. Nading, Ed. Spach, A. B. Gorrell, C. B. Watson, J. S. White.

DAVIDSON HIGH SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of Davidson High School, at Abbott's Creek, will take place on the 16th inst. Address before the Philalethean Literary Society will be delivered by Robert P. Dick, of Greensboro, N. C.

The Fall term will open July 31st.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of Kernersville High School will take place on the 23rd inst.—Thanks for complimentary ticket.

☞ The Examination of East Bend Academy will take place on the 30th and 31st inst. R. T. Gray Esq., of Winston, will deliver the annual address at 11 o'clock, on the 31st.

GOOD BOOKS.—Mrs. H. D. Lott is agent for T. S. Arthur's publications. Persons desiring good publications, of a moral tendency, will please call on Mrs. Lott, for further information.

BAPTISM.—Fourteen persons were baptized by immersion in Mr. Belo's mill pond, on last Sabbath.

Forsyth Superior Court commences next week.

Mr. E. A. Vogler has put up a Sassafras Oil Distillery near this place.

Mr. W. P. Reinhardt, of Hickory Tavern, in attempting to jump from a wagon while the horses were running was thrown down, and his leg broken by being run over.

LATEST NEWS.

The inside of Niblo's Theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The store lately occupied by Helmboldt was filled with water; the Metropolitan Hotel was also considerably damaged. The following are the estimated losses; Metropolitan Hotel, $300,000; Niblo's Theatre, $200,000; Helmboldt's building, very heavy, but not known. The fire originated in the dome of the Theatre, where naptha was handled. The gas pipes melted, and an explosion occurred. It is thought to have been the work of incendiarism.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner moved to take up equal rights in schools. Lost by a vote of 17 to 22.

MADRID, May 5, 1872.—Don Carlos has been completely defeated, and is flying, with two hundred adherents, towards France. Thirty-eight Carlists were killed and seven hundred captured.

The insurrection has ended.

The Conservative press of South Carolina heartily endorse the Cincinnati ticket and platform as eminently acceptable to the South.

Governor Reed has been acquitted and resumes the Governorship of Florida.

☞ No material change in Markets.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN H. MASTEN, eldest son of Sheriff Masten, to Miss MARTHA A. TISE, daughter of Mr. Jacob Tise.

In this case, the printer's fee was not forgotten. May happiness and prosperity attend the loving young couple.

On the 16th of April, 1872, by Rev. J. H. Alday, Pastor of Union M. E. Church, Rev. HERMAN S. HOFFMAN, Pastor of the 2nd Moravian Church, to Miss ELIZA LOONEY, daughter of Robert Looney, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this place, on the evening of the 7th instant, Miss MARY M. TRANSU, aged 75 years, 1 month and 28 days.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Mrs. PAULINA PICKEL, wife of Joseph Pickel, aged about 56 years.

In Davidson county, on Monday, the 6th instant, THOMAS PICKEL, son of Joseph Pickel.

In Davidson county, recently, WILLIAM WEAVER, aged 60 years.

On the 18th of April, Mrs. DOWNING, the wife of Col. Lewis Downing, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Downing was a native of Philadelphia, but for more than five years a resident of the Cherokee Nation.

At his residence in Thomasville, N. C., on the 26th of April, 1872, Maj. JOHN T. HAMBRICK, in the 49th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEW BEAUTIFYING AGENT.—All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the Salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chlian Valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

"CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."—Every case of Croup can be cured when first taken, by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, warranted for 24 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, and External Pains.—Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

VENUS herself would not have been beautiful if her complexion had been bad. If beauty is skin deep, it is necessary to secure and retain that part of it; and ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should remember that an impure, blotchy, or sallow skin is the proof of feeble digestion, torpid liver, or vitiated blood, for all which DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a safe, sure, and effectual remedy.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—No oils, neither pomades or alcoholic washes—foreign or domestic—can compare with Cocoaine as a HAIR DRESSING. It anchors the hair firmly in the scalp—gives it new life and lustre—and renders it the "crowning glory" of both sexes, old and young.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL—More accidents occur from using unsafe oils, than from rail roads and steamboats combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House of Chas Pratt. established 1770, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful.—sold by all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their varied forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL COLOGNE WATER according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, Harral and Risley and their branches, for its fine permanent fragrance, is now made by H. W. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

CARBOLIC SALVE unequaled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cts per box. John F. Henry, sole proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond contingency, the safest and most reliable Dye in existence; never failing to impart to the Hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne not producing headache, or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium.—John Farr, Chemist, New York.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE.

WONDERFUL!

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN

BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.—

Call and examine this

Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts.) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT

J. E. MICKEY'S,

SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the *First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined*, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.
STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.
April 25th, 1872. 17-tf.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

DOLLY VARDEN

JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

Salem, N. C.,

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-tf.

CORSETS.

Thompson's Glove Fitting G's'
" Glove Fitting Ventillating
(The best in the market.)
Fanning's Demi, and Bray's Improved Kid Fitting Skeletons, and a number of other styles.

AT THE
NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' GENT'S & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A complete line of these goods always on hand at
17-tf] THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED!

SUCH AS

Cretonnes, Percales,
Japanese Poplins in Plaids and Stripes,
Japanese Glase Poplins,
Chene Poplin, Silk Mixed Poplins,
Striped Grenadines,
Striped Mohairs
DOLLY VARDEN *Crepe de Voyage.*
Embroidered Tissues, &c.

J. L. FULKERSON.

The Latest Recipe for Rosy Cheeks

IS to wear our thick soled Steel Shank WALKING SHOES, which are of very superior quality and neat style.

J. L. FULKERSON.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS,** suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,

Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' *SHOES*, and *FANCY GOODS.*

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders prompty attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks **at extremely short profits.**

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and *FRIES' GOODS,*

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

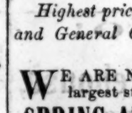
We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Silk, and Cotton GLOVES, to which we invite special attention. Go to the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.



FANS. Sandal Wood, Silk, Linen, Chinese, and Large and Small Palm Leaf FANS at reduced prices. The Assortment is very attractive at the *Notion and Variety Store.*

SILK SCARFS AND BOWS of the latest styles, just received at the
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
17-tf] Near Salem Female Academy.

PARASOLS.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
☞ Sent by mail if desired.

Always on

A FULL LINE of Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silks, Skirt Braid, Butrons, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Towels, Lace Tidies, Slipper Patterns, Shell and Jet Jewelry, Ldies' Underwear, Bustles, Switches and Plaits, Counterpanes, Soaps and Perfumery, in endless variety at the
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE,
17-tf. near Salem Female Academy.

Advertised Everywhere.

The Celebrated Liver Regulator

TO BE HAD AT

Zevely's Drug Store.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Building and Alphabet

BLOCKS

FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

BASKETS

just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.
Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872.-13tf.

MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1872, a new School for boys and young men, the "MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY," will open at Salem, N. C. This Moravian Church Institution is principally designed for the education of the sons of members of the Moravian Church, but the sons of other persons, not members, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages it offers, will be admitted. The institution will be conducted on the same principles which have obtained for the Moravian Schools the reputation they enjoy for thorough instruction and careful moral training. A gentleman of large experience in teaching, the Rev. R. P. LINEBACK, late of Friedberg, N. C., has been appointed Principal.

The year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. Scholars will be received at any time, but none *under 8 years* of age can be admitted. Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Principal, Rev. R. P. LINEBACK, Salem, N. C.

E. A. DESCHWEINITZ,
President, Provincial Elder's Conference of the Southern District of the Moravian Church.

Salem N. C., April 11, 1872.-15-3m.

NOW

is the time to order a

THRESHING MACHINE

OR A

REAPER & MOWER

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

I am AGENT for the sale of the

SWEEP-STAKE'S

THRESHING MACHINE,

mounted on wheels or without, **Railway and Lever Horse Powers, Buck Eye Reaper and Mowers,** combined or separate. All sorts of PLOUGHS, HARROWS, DRILLS, ROLLERS, CIDER-MILLS, CORN, COB AND BARK MILLS, FODDER AND HAY CUTTING BOXES, FARMERS CAULDRONS, and many other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 25. 17-3m.

HAND BOOK

FOR

COUNTY OFFICRS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?

Enquire at this office.

FINE

Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.

ADVANCE

MOWER AND REAPER.

Manufactured by the Belvidere Manufacturing Co., Belvidere, N. J. Has the gearing, (*or cog-wheels*) all in the centre of frame, completely enclosed in an iron case so as to *exclude all grit, dirt, &c.* It contains many new and valuable features, which do not exist in others. Works well on smooth or stony land, and is not liable to get out of order. Persons wishing to buy Mowing Machines this summer, would do well to examine **The Advance** before purchasing elsewhere.

A liberal commission to Agents. Send for Illustrated pamphlets containing full particulars to

C. A. HEGE,
General Agent for North Carolina, Friedberg, Forsyth county, N. C. 14-tf.

White Goods & Hosiery.

HAVING made the above, specialities, we are now enabled to offer the finest lines of these goods, seen in this market since the war, and respectfully solicit a call from the trade.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
Wholesale Clothiers and Fancy Goods,
1313 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
March 14, 1872.-11-2m.

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Birthday Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C.

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

SASSAFRAS ROOTS WANTED.

I will pay cash for Sassafras Roots, and also for the Oil.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 2, 1872. tf.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. C. Pfohl, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. A. PFOHL, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 22, 27.-3-3m.

PICTURES

FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

The New Election Law.

This law has excited the anger of the Radicals on account of its fair and equitable provisions so much in contrast with the law passed by the Radical Legislature of 1868 and '69. It needs no defence at our hands, and we therefore simply present an epitome of its leading provisions to-day as a matter of information. They are: 1st. The election of State and county officials, (Judges and Superior Court Clerks excepted, under the Supreme Court decision in the "Sheriff cases.") Members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. 2. The County Commissioners appoint a registrar and four poll holders for each precinct, two of whom are to be of opposite politics from the registrar. 3. Books of registration are to be kept open in each township from 20th of July until the close of the Saturday before the election. *No registration on election day, except where persons become of age on that day.* Four ballots to be deposited in four boxes, one for State officers, one for members of Congress, and the last for members of the Legislature. 5. The ballot must be on *white* paper, and *without device.* 6. On a given day before the election the registrars and poll-holders are required to meet, with registration books, at the township place of voting, where any person may challenge the right of any person registered to vote, the challenge to be tried at some day before election day at that meeting appointed, and the right of the person challenged then and there decided. *No challenge on the day of election is allowed.* 7. Every voter is required to vote in his own township. 8. Heavy penalties are affixed to violations of any of the provisions of the act.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Fashion of Funerals in New York.

The present innovation is to lay the body upon a couch, dressed in its accustomed clothing, with a pillow under the head. The position is usually that of the right or left side, and the hands are arranged in some natural and easy position. If the dead is a lady, a handsome shawl is thrown over the figure, and if a man, an afghan or silken quilt serves for a covering. Flowers are in the room; but not in such obtrusive abundance as to make the odor of these beautiful things haunt you forever afterward. The funeral is announced, and the friends and acquaintances are invited, through the public prints, to be present and take leave of the departed. No hearse and no coffin affront the sight and chill the blood with those traditional sentiments which affrighted our childish years. As many days afterward as the condition of the remains will permit, a few of the nearest and dearest are invited to assist in the sad ceremony of burial. Loving hands lift and lower the casket, and tender ones strew the earth softly above it with flowers, and perhaps some favored wrapping of the dead are added to lie between the dust which usually falls so heavily and harshly upon that other dust that is so dear. No strange eye witnesses this last sacred attention to the departed, and no memory of a thoughtless jar or heavy tread comes back to embitter the remembrance of the sorrowful event.—*Chicago Times.*

A Big Fortune Awaiting Somebody.

About five years ago, a youth, apparently fifteen or sixteen years of age, called at the publishing house of John E. Potter & Co., in Philadelphia and offered a manuscript story for publication. Mr. Potter, the head of the firm, who happened to be in at the time, smiled at the idea of one so youthful aspiring to appear in literature as the author of a book; but finally, at the urgent request of the boy, consented to keep the manuscript a few days and look it over. When he had done so, he was convicted that the story, while evincing a lack of polished education on the part of the boyish author, possessed considerable merit as an exciting novel, some of the scenes being described with wonderful power; and, after consulting with the other members of the house, decided to publish it. When the youth called a few days afterward, he told him of his conclusion, and it was agreed that the author should receive a royalty of ten cents a copy on all sold. The story was duly published in book form, under the title of "White Rocks," and since that time 170,000 copies have been sold. But what is singular about it is, that the youthful author has never been seen or heard of since, and there is now due him the sum of $17,000 as copyright on his story.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says:—"The storm Thursday week was very destructive in a portion of Gaston. In the angle between South Fork and Catawba, it was especially severe. Mrs. Adam Hoffman returning home ran into a negro hut to escape the storm; the house was upset, killing her and injuring a negro woman severely. The fences were swept entirely away in that neighborhood and quite a number of houses were destroyed. All the houses were blown down on the Tommy McLean place. All the fences on the northern part of Wm. R. McLean's plantation were blown down. Dr John McLean had a horse killed by a falling tree; a negro riding the horse was not injured.—Young John McLean was knocked off his horse but not seriously hurt. The storm crossed the Catawba between Neal's Mills and Rock Island and expended its fury in the black jack country about Daniel Gallants. It destroyed all his out buildings and unroofed his house. The same thing happened on the place of Mr. Samuel W. Crowell. All the houses except the dwelling house were destroyed on Mr. Robert Ross' place. The houses and fences were considerably injured on the places of Mr. John B. Grier and others in that neighborhood. We learn that S. Watson Ried was also a considerable sufferer by the storm." Under the head of "further particulars," the *Home* mentions a number of instances where much damage ensued.

A WIND-FALL.—Riley and John Springer, of Putnam county, Ind., are heirs to the Springer estate, on which the city of Wilmington Del., is situated. It seems that, generations since, one of the ancestral Springers rented an 800 acre farm in Deleware to a German for a term of ninety-nine years. When the lease expired by limitation, no one was on hand to claim the property, and it was disposed of for the public good. Recently, the ancient lease came to light, and a little investigation into the matter has made the Springers a happy family. The old farm became the site of Wilmington, Del. The property is now worth $80,000,000; and it is said that the title is perfect.

About a thousand Indians at Camp Grant reservation, Arizona, are said to be perfectly willing to keep the peace if the government will keep them in provisions, and they all want to come to Washington to see their great father.

GOOD NEWS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap

is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water.* Saves much labor and fuel.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!!

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Fancy Goods and Stationery

we have in great variety, such as

A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents.
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)

A Political and Family Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Payable in Advance.

In politics the PRESS is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The NEWS department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 7, 1872.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

R. T. GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.–24-tf.

AT THE STORE OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way fo Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c,

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

TOBACCO!
Morehead's Warehouse,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,

EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb. 15, 1872.-7-3m.

BROWN'S
Tobacco Warehouse,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, (late of Davie county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

in WINSTON, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charges unless sales are made.

T. J. BROWN.

Feb. 22, 1872–8-3m.

W. P. GRAVES. T. R. MCDEARMAN.

Graves & McDearman,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:

The undersigned beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern of Graves, McDearman & Co., and solicit a continuance to the new Firm.

Graves' Warehouse,

The largest in Danville, has every accommodation for man and beast. They have also rented

Neal's Old Warehouse,

long and favorably known to the public, and have engaged the services of Capt. Jed. Carter, of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent at this Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally.—Having two Warehouses they are apt to have an early sale at one of them every day, and the Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate the dispatch of business, and in getting off the Planters. E. J. Bell of Danville, Clerk at Graves' Warehouse, Nat. Johnson of Caswell, and W. S. Allen of Rockingham, Floor Managers at these houses, invite their friends to give them a call.

GRAVES & McDEARMAN.

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer. 10-1m.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by **JOHN A. VOGLER.**

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN
OF THE SOUTH

Trained for a successful start in Business Life, taught how to get a living, make money, and become enterprising, useful citizens, at Eastman College. The oldest Practical Business Training School, and the only one providing situations for Graduates. Total expenses for prescribed course, $100 to $125. No vacations. Address for Catalogues of 3,000 in business, and full particulars, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on-the-Hudson. 18-4w.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

What is this Grand Specific for dyspepsia? this bubbling, sparkling, cooling, purifying, regulating draught they call TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT? Well, it is simply the Chemical *fac simile* of the Seltzer Spring Water, which, for 100 years has been accounted the finest Cathartic and Alterative in all Europe. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

$40, $50, $75, and $100.

GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP!

Shipped Ready for Use!

MANUFACTURED BY

J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ☜

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS IN

CABINET ORGANS

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., respectfully announce the introduction of improvements of much more than ordinary interest. These are

REED AND PIPE CABINET ORGANS,

being the only successful combination of REAL PIPES with reeds ever made;

DAY'S TRANSPOSING KEY-BOARD,

which can be instantly moved to the right or left, changing the pitch, or transposing the key. *For drawings and descriptions, see Circular.*

New and Elegant Styles of Double Reed Cabinet Organs,

at $140, $132 and $125 each. *Considering Capacity, Elegance, and thorough Excellence of Workmanship, these are cheaper than any before offered.*

The MASON & HAMLIN Organs are acknowledged **Best,** and from extraordinary facilities for manufacture this company can afford, and *now undertake* to sell at prices which render them

Unquestionably Cheapest.

FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS $50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS $100, $125 and upwards. With *three sets reeds* $150 and upwards. *Forty styles, up to* $1500 *each.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS, sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

154 Tremont St., Boston. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

18-4w.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

IN THE

Best FARMING and MINERAL Lands in AMERICA.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA

IN THE

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

Garden of the West.

NOW FOR SALE!

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.

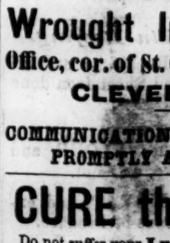
Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address **O. F. DAVIS,**

Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,

Omaha, Neb.

FANNING'S PATENT KID-FITTING SKELETON CORSET.



Recommended by leading physicians.

Should be worn by all ladies who value health and comfort. They are particularly recommended for summer wear and warm climates, although adapted to all seasons of the year.

For sale by all first class dealers.

WORCESTER SKIRT CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

Worcester, Mass.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

Advertisements occupying ONE INCH of space will be inserted in **269 NEWSPAPERS,** including **23 DAILIES,** in

Southern States,

covering thoroughly the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

One Month for $148.

More Papers, More Dailies, Larger Circulation, Lower Price, than other List. Special rates given for more or less space than one inch, and for a longer period than one month. Equally favorable quotations made for any single State. Copies of Lists, Circulars, Estimates, and full information, furnished on application.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

Agents, we will pay you **$40** per week in cash if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished, and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLS & Co., Charlotte, Michigan.

Z. KING. JAS. A. KING.

Z. KING & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Z. KING'S PATENT

Wrought Iron Bridges,

Office, cor. of St. Clair & Wason Sts., CLEVELAND, O.

COMMUNICATIONS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CURE that COLD.

Do not suffer your **Lungs** to become diseased by allowing a **COLD** to become seated. Thousands have died Premature Deaths—The Victims of Consumption—by neglecting a Cold.

Dr. Wm. Hall's

BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS

Will Cure **Coughs, Colds** and **Consumption** surer and quicker than any other remedy. It acts like magic. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

AGENTS **Wanted.**—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers,* Portland, Maine. 10-4w.

$1 000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure.—It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful knowledge to all. Sent free for two stamps.—Address Dr. BONAPARTE & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. Swiss Magnetic TIME-KEEPER and Indicator. Indispensable to every traveller, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY in need of a RELIABLE time-keeper—Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, in neat OROIDE case, WARRANTED to denote correct time for two years. NOTHING LIKE IT. 1 000 sold weekly. This valuable article, in neat case, will be sent prepaid, anywhere, for $1; three for $2.—Try one. Circulars free. Order only from the Sole Agents, F. KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. Price $290 No Agents. Circulars Free.

COOPER'S
LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS.

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works. While the love of country continues to prevail, his memory will exist in the hearts of the people. So truly patriotic and American throughout, they should find a place in every American's Library."—*Daniel Webster.*

A NEW AND

Splendidly-Illustrated Popular Edition

OF

FENIMORE COOPER'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

LEATHER-STOCKING ROMANCES.

D. APPLETON & Co., announce that they have commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels, in a form designed for general popular circulation. The series will begin with the famous "Leather-Stocking Tales," five in number, which will be published in the following order, at intervals of about a month:

I. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
II. THE DEERSLAYER. IV. THE PIONEERS
III. THE PATHFINDER. V. THE PRAIRIE.

This edition of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" will be printed in handsome octavo volumes, from new stereotype plates. Each volume superbly and fully illustrated with entirely new designs by the distinguished artist F. O. C. Darley, and bound in an attractive paper cover. *Price, Seventy-Five Cents per Volume,* or $3 75 for the complete set. The series, when completed, will make, bound, an elegant library volume, for which binding cases will be furnished at a moderate price.

PREMIUMS AND CLUB TERMS.

*** These club terms are designed specially for towns where there are no local booksellers.

Any person sending us the amount in advance for the complete set of the "Leather-Stocking Series," $3 75, will receive gratuitously a handsome steel-engraved portrait of J. Fenimore Cooper, of size suitable for binding in the volume. Any one sending us the amount in full for four complete sets of this series ($15,) will receive an extra set gratuitously, each set accompanied by the steel portrait of Cooper. The volumes of the series will be mailed to each subscriber, post-paid, as rapidly as published, and the portrait immediately on the receipt of the remittance.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

THE

STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS

OF

FOGLE BROTHERS,

SALEM, N. C.,

Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all Kinds,

in a good and substantial manner.

They *erect Buildings* and do *Repairing and Job Work* in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning,

and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold.

Address FOGLE BROTHERS,

Feb. 8, 1872–6-3m. Salem, N. C.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT

Southern Piano

MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, Md.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence,* which pronounces them unequalled in

TONE,
TOUCH,
WORKMANSHIP
And DURABILITY.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

☞ We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS of the most celebrated makers, *Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.*

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

Or any of our regular established agencies.

Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m

The 'Poulterer's Friend'

WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

HOG POWDERS.

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders

At Vogler's Supply Store.

Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

DICTIONARIES

Webster's Unabridged, National, University and School

Bullion's English Latin and Latin English. Dictionaries at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce st., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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Old prejudices are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids, weakened by disease, can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for these complaints in every section of the Union.

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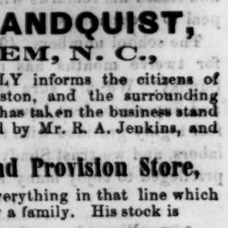

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